

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

**UNHCR activities financed by
voluntary funds:
Report for 1989-90 and proposed
programmes and budget for 1991**

Part IV. Latin America and the Caribbean

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)



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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS:
REPORT FOR 1989-90 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND
BUDGET FOR 1991

Part IV. Latin America and the Caribbean

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

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Note: The boundaries shown on all the maps contained in this
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by the United Nations.

4.0 REGIONAL OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS

4.0.1 The period under review witnessed a substantial increase in the voluntary repatriation of refugees in both Central and South America. Momentum was provided in this connection by the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA) held in Guatemala in May 1989 and whose results provided a general impetus for the attainment of durable solutions for refugees in the region. In fact, the commitments undertaken by the seven countries of the CIREFCA process on the protection of refugees, returnees and displaced persons as reflected in the Conference's Concerted Plan of Action (CPA), as well as the adoption and implementation of the mechanisms for follow-up of this Plan, have promoted solutions contributing to the Central American peace process as a whole.

4.0.2 As of the end of March 1990, approximately 8,300 Salvadorian refugees had voluntarily repatriated from camps in western Honduras. This important operation was successfully carried out with the support of the two governments concerned, and the large NGO community on both sides of the border. As a result of the repatriation, the Colomoncagua and San Antonio camps, which for ten years had symbolized perhaps the most complex refugee situation in Latin America, were closed, marking thereby a major milestone in UNHCR's work in the region. UNHCR has continued to monitor the reintegration of the returnees in El Salvador in close co-operation with the government and collaborating non-governmental organizations. UNHCR continued to provide assistance to, and the protection for, 2,500 Salvadorian refugees remaining at Mesa Grande camp.

4.0.3 Another important development in the voluntary repatriation of Central American refugees was the adoption in August 1989 by five Central American Presidents of the "Joint Plan" for the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation in Nicaragua or third countries of members of the Nicaraguan Resistance and their families. This was followed by the creation, on 6 September 1989, of the International Support and Verification Commission (CIAV) comprising the Secretaries-General, respectively, of the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS). CIAV was entrusted with the implementation of the Joint Plan.

4.0.4 As part of the implementation of the Plan, the Secretary-General of the United Nations requested UNHCR to carry out the humanitarian aspects pertaining to the voluntary repatriation and to assist the demobilized members of the Nicaraguan Resistance and their families in Honduras prior to their repatriation. The High Commissioner has agreed to assume this responsibility bearing in mind that the civilian status of the persons to be assisted would be assured and that special funds would be made available to UNHCR for the operation.

4.0.5 Meanwhile, the Organization of American States will assume responsibility for assistance towards rehabilitation and monitoring of the security situation of the demobilized members of the Nicaraguan Resistance and their families once back in Nicaragua. The persons assisted in Honduras by CIAV/UNHCR as described in the preceding paragraph will be entrusted to the Nicaraguan authorities and CIAV/OAS at reception centres to be established in Nicaragua.

4.0.6 The proposal prepared by UNHCR as the basis for carrying out its afore-mentioned responsibilities covers various matters related to voluntary repatriation, and limited immediate assistance upon arrival in Nicaragua of some 50,000 Ladino and Miskito refugees and persons in a refugee-like situation in the countries bordering Nicaragua. The financial requirements for this operation are estimated at some \$ 25 million. When the operation commenced in May 1990, some 3,578 demobilized members of the Nicaraguan Resistance and their families in Yamales, Honduras, had registered for voluntary repatriation, as have another 8,000 Ladino refugees, also in Honduras. In Costa Rica, a survey has indicated that some repatriation should be expected towards the end of the year. Accordingly, negotiations are taking place within the Tripartite Commissions comprising the concerned governments and UNHCR on the necessary repatriation modalities.

4.0.7 The CPA referred to earlier was conceived from the outset as a process that would link efforts to find solutions to the problem of Central American refugees, returnees and displaced persons to the development-related endeavours in the Central American countries, Mexico and Belize. These countries set up regional and national mechanisms for the follow-up of the Plan of Action in order to define priorities regarding assistance to uprooted populations. Furthermore, the regional mechanism for the follow-up of the CPA, composed of the seven affected governments, was established and met four times during the period under review to study, and exchange views on, the progress made so far as well as to prepare for the First International Meeting of the CIREFCA Follow-up Committee held on 27 and 28 June 1990 at United Nations Headquarters.

4.0.8. In preparation for this meeting, the affected countries have updated and prioritized the projects originally presented at the Conference in May 1989, and will present them for concrete support by the international community.

4.0.9 Assistance programmes in favour of the 41,500 Guatemalan refugees in Mexico continued. A multi-year plan aimed at achieving refugee self-sufficiency for refugees in Campeche and Quintana Roo started in 1989, while implementation of a project for income-generating activities for Guatemalan refugees in Chiapas that had been elaborated in 1989, began in January 1990. Likewise, the local integration projects in Costa Rica continued, enabling the closure of the Limon camp following the successful economic and social integration of the refugees.

4.0.10 On 26 June 1990, the Government of Belize ratified the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. The Mexican Government passed, in early July, legislation incorporating into national law the Cartagena Declaration's definition of "refugee". The implications of this development are considered in more detailed in Chapter 4.4 of this document.

4.0.11 The number of Chilean returnees also increased in 1989 to 1,950 persons, doubling the figure for 1988. Between January 1990 and March 1990, some 983 Chilean refugees repatriated with UNHCR assistance and it is expected that the number of returnees will double in 1990. The Government of Chile has requested UNHCR assistance for the returnees.

4.0.12 At the request of the parties concerned, UNHCR has intensified its efforts in exploring new ways to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of the Surinamese refugees currently in French Guiana. The Tripartite Commission composed of France, Suriname and UNHCR held its eighth meeting on 3 April 1990, at which it was agreed that renewed efforts should aim at developing detailed plans for the reception and rehabilitation of returnees whenever and wherever prevailing conditions make this possible.

4.0.13 In South America, UNHCR continued its protection and assistance activities and the promotion of the right of asylum. The assistance programmes continued to focus on care and maintenance leading to durable solutions. Brazil lifted its geographical reservation to the 1951 Convention.

4.0.14 In order to streamline UNHCR's presence in South America and the Caribbean, a Regional Office for Northern Latin America and the Caribbean was opened in Caracas, Venezuela, in April 1990. This Office will cover UNHCR operations in Colombia, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Suriname, Venezuela and the following other countries: Antigua and Barbados, Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, the Grenadines, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago. Cuba will continue to be covered by the Regional Office in Mexico and by the Regional Office in Buenos Aires, supported by the UNDP Office in Lima.

Expenditure and allocations

4.0.15 UNHCR obligations for assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean in 1989 totalled \$ 39.6 million, of which \$ 32.8 million was made available from General Programmes funds and \$ 6.8 million from Special Programmes funds. The revised 1991 allocation is \$ 25.7 million. The proposed 1991 General Programmes requirements amount to \$ 20.8 million.

4.1 ARGENTINA

Country overview

Statistical information

4.1.1 The refugee population in Argentina was estimated at 12,600 persons at the end of 1989, which is slightly lower than the 1988 figure of 13,500. The reduction occurred almost entirely due to voluntary repatriation to Chile. There was thus a reduction, also, in the number of refugees receiving UNHCR assistance in Argentina, from 2,261 in 1988 to 1,462 in 1989. Some 55 of these were Latin Americans, 358 from Indo-China, 97 elderly refugees of European origin and 52 of various other nationalities. By March 1990, the number of refugees assisted had decreased further to 1,158. The larger part of the caseload comprised refugees of urban origin, to be found in Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Neuquén and other major cities.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

4.1.2 In 1989, the country suffered a dramatic economic crisis the repercussions of which were still being felt in the early months of 1990. Refugees who had been able to find employment in the informal sector of the economy have found it increasingly difficult to survive without humanitarian assistance and were obliged to seek help from UNHCR. With the decrease in the overall number of assisted refugees as a result of repatriation, it was possible to maximize utilization of available resources and provide emergency care and maintenance and some local integration support for the most needy.

Durable solutions

4.1.3 In line with the trend of previous years, short-term measures being implemented include on-the-job training scholarships, education grants, multi-purpose assistance covering housing, health care, vocational training and schooling, coupled with counselling and orientation towards available services within the community. All are aimed at helping refugees attain a certain degree of self-sufficiency while searching for more durable solutions.

Arrangements for implementation

4.1.4 As UNHCR's assistance and counselling activities in Argentina are scaled down, the six voluntary agencies (four in the federal capital and two in the provinces), which have served as implementing partners for a number of years are also reducing the number of social workers employed. However, a minimum basic structure will be maintained. In light of the precarious circumstances in which most refugees find themselves, asylum-seekers in Argentina have the right to work and access to government services. Recognition of refugee status continued to be granted by the Committee for Eligibility of Refugees (CEPARE), which is composed of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Interior (Immigration Department). Once recognized, the refugees receive permanent residence permits.

4.1.5 The Ministries of Labour, Education and Health continued to co-operate in assisting refugees to gain access to employment and other basic

services. Non-governmental organizations such as World University Service (WUS) supported refugee training projects. As in previous years, the Regional Office held regular meetings and informal training sessions with implementing partners to improve overall programme management techniques.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

4.1.6 The combined effect of voluntary repatriation, the economic crisis and the scarcity of UNHCR resources necessitated a shift in emphasis in assistance away from sustained longer-term durable solutions to covering immediate short-term needs under multi-purpose assistance projects. In the health and education fields, UNHCR's assistance continued to complement services available from state and other local resources. A sizeable group of Chilean refugees, for whom voluntary repatriation is not yet possible, remain in need of assistance. They include young, single refugees and vulnerable cases including female heads of family, handicapped refugees and some unaccompanied minors.

Local settlement

4.1.7 A reduced number of refugees benefited from small business or housing grants, scholarships for on-the-job-training and other measures aimed at making them self-sufficient. In line with the recommendations resulting from an expert evaluation of income-generating projects in Argentina, UNHCR started implementing a revolving fund under which refugees reimburse part of the funds made available for small-businesses or other self-help projects. The number of elderly European refugees receiving assistance decreased during the year.

Voluntary repatriation

4.1.8 Voluntary repatriation of Chilean refugees increased steadily. A total of 1,044 refugees repatriated with UNHCR assistance in 1989, and a further 500 in the first quarter of 1990. Nevertheless, in financial terms the overall reduction in assistance activities in 1989 was offset by the considerable increase in voluntary repatriation expenditure, which included transportation, a repatriation grant and pocket money. In view of the very difficult economic situation of refugees, this assistance is vital, as without it most would not be able to return to their country of origin. It is anticipated that many of the Chilean refugees now being assisted will be repatriated in the near future.

Resettlement

4.1.9 Resettlement as a durable solution is resorted to in very rare and exceptional circumstances, mainly in cases of family reunion. Ten refugee cases were resettled from Argentina in 1989 with UNHCR assistance. On the other hand, the government of Argentina offered a number of resettlement opportunities to refugees from Central America.

Programme Support and Administration

4.1.10 Lower obligations in 1989 were due to savings in common staff costs under Programme Support and Administration (PSA). The 1990 revised estimates reflect salary increases and exchange rate variations. Initial projections for 1991 are based on on-going activities and the reclassification of a National Programme Officer post under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) to the P-3 level.

Special Programmes

Education Account

4.1.11 Scholarships were given in 1989 to 13 needy refugee students, six at the university and seven at the technical vocational level. Requirements for 1990 and 1991 are estimated to be similar to the 1989 level.

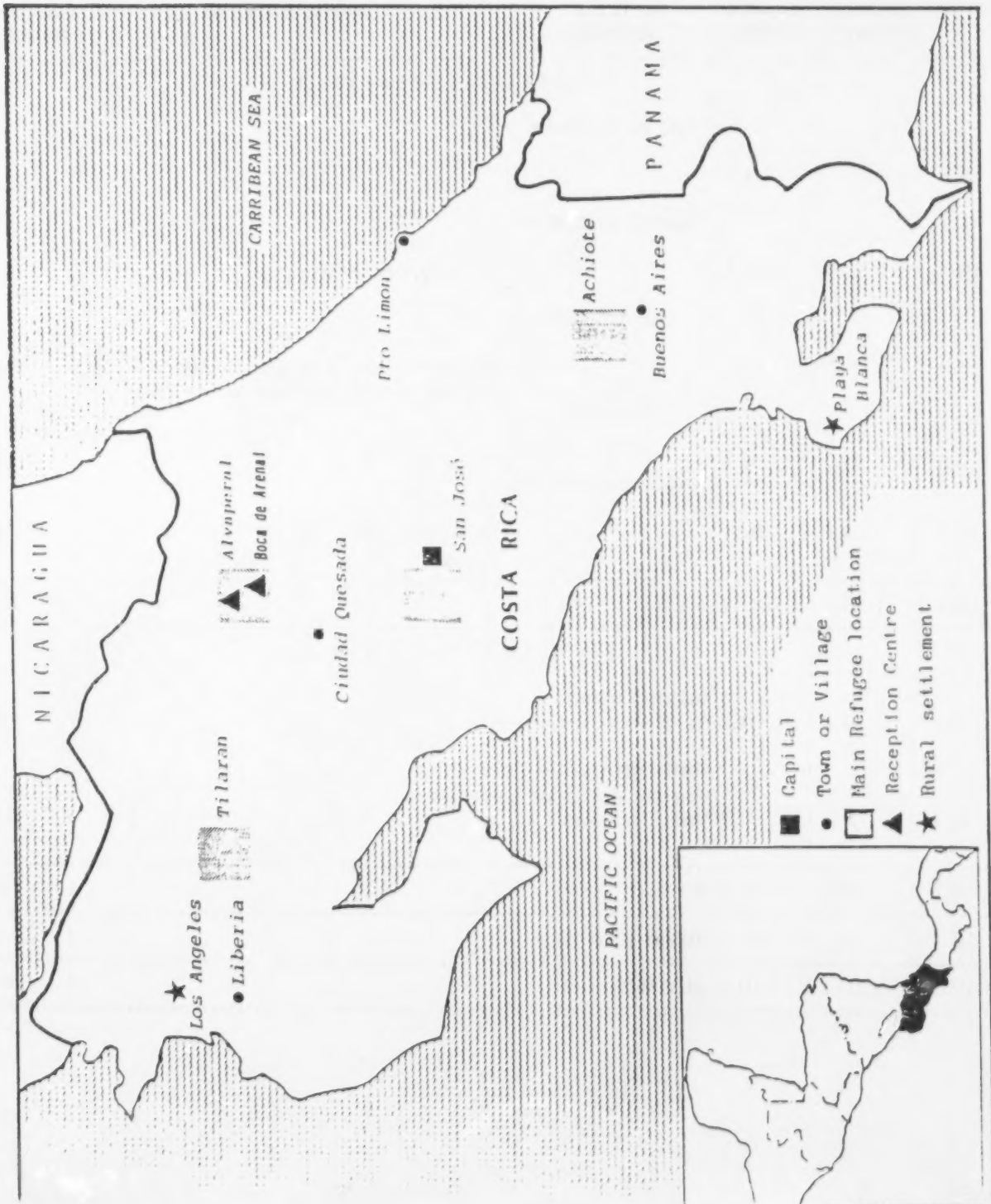
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ARGENTINA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991		
AMOUNT	NOTED	REVISED	SOURCE OF FUNDS	PROPOSED
BLIGATED	ALLOCATION/	ALLOCATION/	AND TYPE OF	ALLOCATION/
	INIT. ESTIM.	ESTIMATE	ASSISTANCE	PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
130.0	200.0	128.0		
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
142.0	122.0	264.0	Travel and related costs	164.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
419.9	731.0	431.4	Assistance to elderly refugees and support for local integration through business grants	503.0
			RESETTLEMENT	
18.0	26.0	16.0		8.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
119.7	254.0	282.4	See Annexes I and II	288.1
829.6	1,333.0	1,121.8	Sub-total (1)	967.1
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
10.4	14.2	14.2	20 university scholarships	14.2
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
29.8	38.0	78.0	Programme support and administration Junior Professional Officer	78.0
40.2	52.2	92.2	Sub-total (2)	92.2
225.3	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-
1,095.1	1,385.2	1,214.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	1,059.3

COSTA RICA

Area..... 50,700 sq. km
Estimated population.....2,780,000 (mid-87)
Population density.....Approx. 54.8 per sq.km
Rainy season.....May-November



4.2 COSTA RICA

Country overview

Statistical information

4.2.1 According to government estimates provided in connection with the CIREFCA Conference, there are some 278,600 externally displaced persons in Costa Rica. Some 32,000 of these were registered as refugees in that country as of the end of 1989, the majority being Nicaraguans. Most of the assisted refugees were found in urban areas throughout the country. Only some 6,250 are assisted in camps and settlements. The total refugee caseload increased by 14 per cent in 1989. Approximately 65 per cent of the refugees were women and children below the age of 18.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

4.2.2 In 1989, the refugee camp in Pueblo Nuevo de Limon was closed following the integration of the refugees in individual or collective productive projects or their placement within the local labour market. Progress was made in establishing self-employment and small-scale business activities for urban refugees. Developments that occurred in Nicaragua in early 1990 have increased the prospects for repatriation for the Nicaraguan refugees. However, an initial survey shows that repatriation will, at least in the short-term, be only gradual. The 1990 programme has thus been adapted accordingly. No major infrastructural investment will be made, but training and activities aimed at self-employment will be continued. Within the terms of the CIAV operation discussed earlier, UNHCR will repatriate Nicaraguan refugees from Costa Rica within the time-frame and under funding arrangements also already discussed.

Durable solutions

4.2.3 It is expected that the majority of the Nicaraguan refugees will be repatriated voluntarily in the medium term. As for other Central American refugees, local integration efforts will continue to be pursued, pending the occurrence of conditions that will allow voluntary repatriation.

Arrangements for implementation

4.2.4 The Directorate for Refugee Protection and Assistance (DIGEPARE), a government body established within the Costa Rican Presidency, is responsible for co-ordinating refugee assistance in Costa Rica. The Centre for Integrated Attention to Refugees Association (ACIAR) implements the programme for urban and dispersed refugees. The rural programme is implemented by the Costa Rican Red Cross and the International Rescue Committee (IRC). UNHCR has continued in 1990 to fund refugee health care and education through the Ministry of Health, the Costa Rican Social Security Fund and the Ministry of Education. The World Food Programme (WFP) into providing 1,953 MT of basic food items at a total cost of \$ 975,890.

General Programmes

Local settlement

4.2.5 During 1989, some 1,155 work permits for refugees were issued or renewed, representing an increase of 340 over 1988. The increase resulted from a greater flexibility by the Comisión Mixta (a government body responsible for reviewing applications for work permits) in applying criteria for granting permits, assistance provided to the Ministry of Labour to increase its administrative capacity, and a more favourable disposition by DIGEPARE towards the grant of work permits for self-employment. UNHCR's programme of assistance is aimed at helping refugees to achieve self-sufficiency. It is intended to gradually close the refugee camps and absorb the refugees living there in productive projects and activities.

4.2.6 Some progress was attained in the delivery of the assistance programme in the urban areas. Improved co-ordination between UNHCR and the respective implementing partners (ACIAR, FUCODES) in selection criteria, credit terms and follow-up resulted in increased numbers of beneficiaries. Improvements by ACIAR in establishing assistance models directed towards integration-oriented services had positive effects on the short-term social integration of newly-arrived refugees and helped to reduce recurring dependency cases among the older caseload. In other actions co-ordinated with UNHCR, the agency redefined groups with special needs (female heads of households, the elderly etc.) to provide group-directed actions towards integration that involved child care, vocational training, family reunion and group/community support services. In addition, there was an expansion in the types of training offered by the Ministry of Education centres, particularly for women. These activities are being continued and strengthened in 1990.

Voluntary repatriation

4.2.7 Efforts were made within the framework of the Tripartite Commission comprising the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and UNHCR to promote voluntary repatriation. In 1989, some 1,153 refugees voluntarily repatriated to Nicaragua. In 1990, UNHCR will continue measures to promote issuance of travel documents and visas and to arrange transportation. A reduced provision for these activities is proposed for 1991 to ensure the continuation of assistance while the number of refugees likely to be repatriated is reassessed.

Emergency Fund

4.2.8 In order to start the repatriation of Nicaraguan refugees within the framework of the CIAV operation, \$ 100,000 were allocated from the Emergency Fund.

Programme Support and Administration

4.2.9 The revised 1990 estimates and initial 1991 projections reflect savings from the scheduled discontinuation in 1990 of one Professional and two

General Service posts under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and three Professional posts under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE).

Special Programmes

Education account

4.2.10 The appropriation for 1990 covers assistance for 66 beneficiaries, while the proposal for 1991 foresees 44 beneficiaries.

Other trust funds

4.2.11 Under a low-income housing project of \$ 500,000 financed by the Swedish Government and implemented to promote integration, refugees were provided with credit for purchase of land and for construction and improvement of housing.

Programme Support and Administration

4.2.12 Two posts were established in 1990 to support CIREFCA follow-up activities.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN COSTA RICA

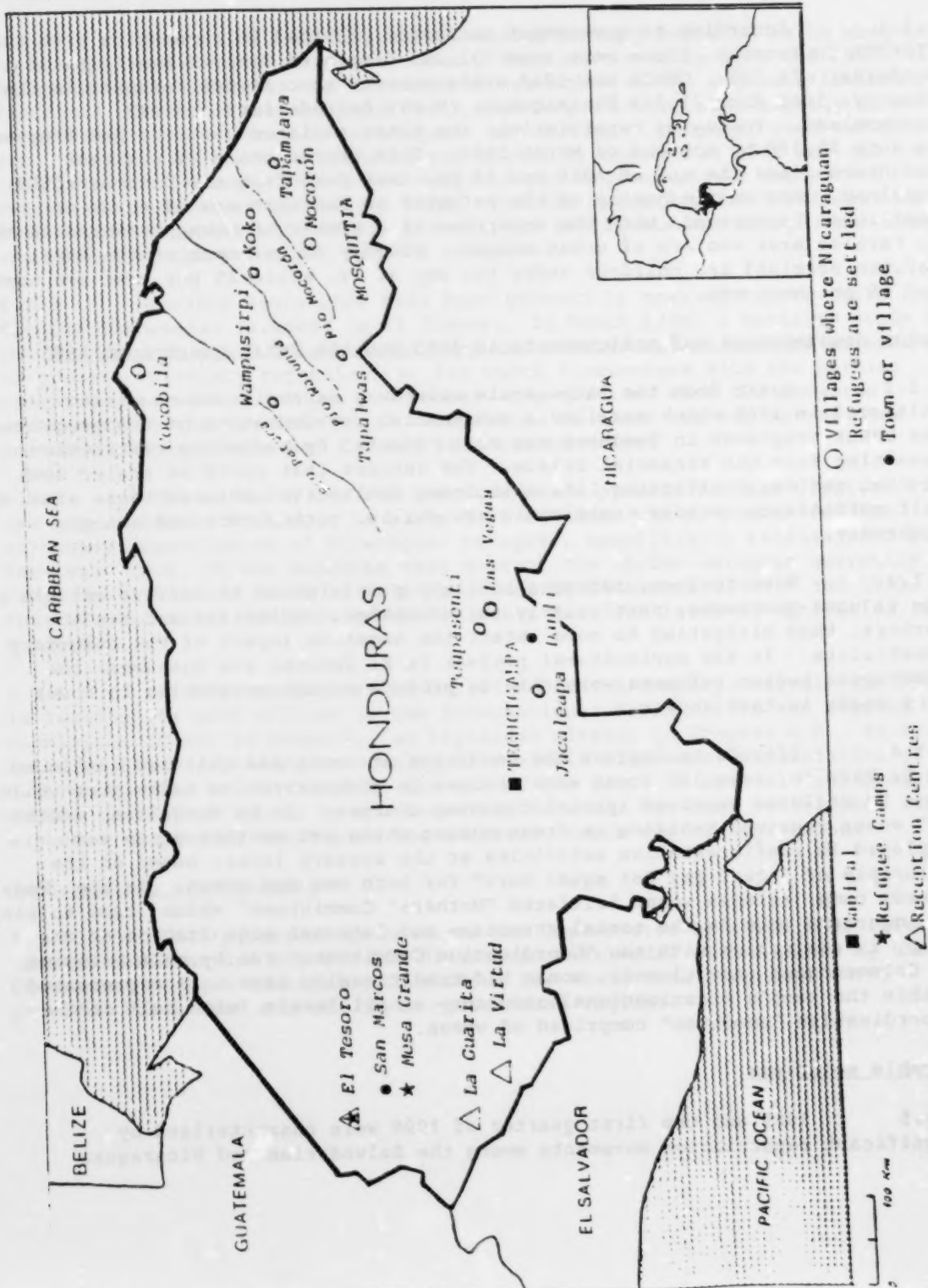
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990		1991	
AMOUNT	NOTED	REVISED	SOURCE OF FUNDS	PROPOSED
OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION/	ALLOCATION/	AND TYPE OF	ALLOCATION/
	INIT. ESTIM.	ESTIMATE	ASSISTANCE	PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
23.2				
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
181.0	100.0	124.4	Travel costs and related expenses	75.7
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
5,363.1 a	5,874.0	4,340.5	Multisectorial assistance towards local integration of 20,000 urban and 9,000 rural refugees	3,311.2
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
510.2	834.0	855.2	See Annexes and ii	246.6
			EMERGENCY FUNDS	
		100.0		
6,077.5	6,808.0	5,220.1	Sub-total (1)	4,125.5
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
28.6	28.0	27.3	44 university scholarships	22.7
185.8			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
		50.0	Educational infrastructure	300.0
500.0	500.0		Housing project	
334.1			CIREPCA	
		2,500.0	CIAP	
			Programme support and administration	
163.9	162.0	163.0	Junior Professional Officer	163.0
1,212.4	690.0	2,740.3	Sub-total (2)	485.7
186.5	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-
7,476.4	7,498.0	7,960.4	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	4,621.2

a/Of which US\$ 400 incurred against overall allocation

HONDURAS

Area.....112,088 sq. km
Estimated population.....4,660,000 (mid-87)
Population density.....Approx. 41.5 per sq. km
Rainy season.....April-October



4.3 HONDURAS

Country overview

Statistical information

4.3.1 According to government estimates provided in connection with the CIREFCA Conference, there were some 237,000 displaced Central Americans in Honduras. In 1989, UNHCR provided assistance to some 34,666 refugees in that country, including 23,333 Nicaraguans, 10,891 Salvadorians and 442 Guatemalans. Following repatriation, the total assisted caseload had dropped to some 26,350 by the end of March 1990. This represents a 29 per cent reduction since the end of 1988 and 24 per cent down from the December 1989 caseload. The vast majority of the refugees in Honduras are of rural or semi-rural background, with the exception of a number of young refugees in the El Paraiso area who are of urban origin. Roughly 60 per cent of the total refugee caseload are children under the age of 14, while 25 per cent are women and 15 per cent men.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

4.3.2 Apart from the large-scale voluntary repatriation movements initiated in 1989 which entailed a substantial reorientation of the programme, the UNHCR programme in Honduras was also affected by budgetary restrictions resulting from the financial crisis. The sectors that could be scaled down without seriously affecting life-sustaining activities included those aimed at self-sufficiency, mainly training in new skills, agriculture and animal husbandry.

4.3.3 Nevertheless, refugees actively participated in various sectors of the refugee programme, particularly the education, sanitation and health sectors, thus mitigating to some extent the negative impact of the budgetary constraints. In the agricultural project in El Zacatal and Guasimos, the Nicaraguan Ladino refugees were able to produce enough vegetables to cover camp needs in that sector.

4.3.4 Efforts to improve the condition of women and children continued. In El Paraiso, some 180 women were trained in administration techniques while some 50 children received special training courses. In La Mosquitia, another 300 women received training in dress-making while yet another group was employed in reforestation activities at the nursery level, based on the principle of "equal pay for equal work" for both men and women. In the Mesa Grande camp, refugee women initiated "Mothers' Committees" which came to play an important role in the social structure and internal organization of the camp, in conjunction with the "Coordination Committees" run by male refugees. In Colomoncagua (now closed), women had traditionally been well represented within the camp's organizational structure at all levels, with half of the "Coordination Committee" comprised of women.

Durable solutions

4.3.5 1989 and the first quarter of 1990 were characterized by significant repatriation movements among the Salvadorian and Nicaraguan

Ladinos and Miskitos. A large-scale repatriation from Mesa Grande (Salvadorians) took place in October 1989, while repatriation from La Mosquitia continued at a regular pace and individual repatriation from the Nicaraguan Ladino camps picked up momentum towards the end of the year. A repatriation of 7,704 Salvadorian refugees was carried out from San Antonio and Colomoncagua camps in the first quarter of 1990, resulting, as already mentioned, in the closure of those camps.

4.3.6 Since 1987, UNHCR has endeavoured to help refugees in La Mosquitia to become increasingly self-sufficient. This continued in 1988 and 1989, with refugees being taught to use the natural resources of the region efficiently. Technical education was enhanced, with training covering such aspects as soil conservation, agro-forestry techniques, the making of compost, seed selection, etc. At the same time, assistance was gradually reduced as 1989 was the last year in which refugees were given agricultural inputs and the daily food ration was reduced as of January 1990. For the remaining 2,400 refugees in Mesa Grande, special efforts to promote and facilitate voluntary repatriation are viewed as the principal durable solution.

4.3.7 Various approaches have been pursued in seeking durable solutions for the Guatemalan refugees in El Tesoro. In March 1990, a detailed study of the demographic composition of the camp was carried out as part of an exercise to promote voluntary repatriation, for which discussions with the parties concerned are well under way. Moreover, negotiations with the Honduran Government on the possible local integration of those who may not opt for voluntary repatriation had reached an advanced stage.

4.3.8 The on-going Central American peace process and the election of a new government in Nicaragua in early 1990 enhanced the prospects for the voluntary repatriation of Nicaraguan refugees, specifically Ladinos from El Paraiso. Thus, it was expected that most of the 15,000 refugees currently in camps in El Paraiso would be able to return to Nicaragua in 1990 and 1991. This should enable UNHCR to gradually scale down its level of activities in Honduras.

4.3.9 At the request of the United Nations Secretary-General, the UNHCR is lending its good offices to the International Verification and Support Commission (CIAV) in Honduras, as explained already in Chapter 4.0. It is expected that, depending on developments within Nicaragua, repatriation of this group will be completed by the end of the year. A special CIAV budget, funded through an appeal by the Secretary-General, has been established and is expected to provide UNHCR with the necessary funds for the operation.

Implementing arrangements

4.3.10 The UNHCR programme in Honduras was implemented by seven NGOs (five in western Honduras and two for the Nicaraguan caseloads) with support by the Government Refugee Commission (CONARE). The World Food Programme (WFP) provided basic food for all three operational regions.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance (El Paraiso and western Honduras)

4.3.11 The Salvadorian caseload decreased significantly, resulting in the closure of two camps. Repatriation, on-going austerity measures, and gains in the exchange rate resulted in a reduction of the western Honduras care and maintenance budget from the initial 1990 appropriation of \$ 3.5 million to the revised 1990 figure of \$ 1.2 million. The programme in Mesa Grande (where the remaining 2,300 Salvadorians are accommodated) is being reorganized along the lines of the recommendations of a 1989 evaluation, which includes a recommendation for a reduction in the number of implementing partners. The El Tesoro camp (Guatemalans) may also be closed by the end of 1990, if expected large-scale voluntary repatriation movements take place. Already, the Sub-Office in San Marcos has been scaled down to Field Office status with reduced responsibilities. Though the El Paraiso caseload steadily increased throughout 1989 and early 1990, austerity measures and exchange rate gains resulted in the reduction of the 1990 budget to \$ 2.3 million. This figure will probably be decreased further during the remainder of 1990 and in 1991, should the voluntary repatriation movements foreseen under the CIAV operations take place. The care and maintenance breakdown is as follows:

	<u>1990 (Revised)</u> <u>Allocation</u> (%)	<u>1991 (Proposed)</u> <u>Allocation</u> (%)
A. Food	598,106	292,000
B. Transport	719,086	340,000
C. Domestic Items	316,856	291,800
D. Water	41,197	30,700
E. Sanitation	122,100	80,000
F. Health	509,710	280,000
G. Shelter	140,434	84,000
H. Community Service	53,965	60,000
I. Education	312,281	158,000
J. Crop Production	65,591	40,000
K. Livestock	123,208	65,000
L. Fisheries	4,460	2,000
M. Forestry	4,790	-
N. Income Generation	20,146	52,000
O. Legal Assistance	20,260	10,000
P. Agency Operational Support	495,810	382,500
Project Personnel	<u>632,800</u>	<u>544,300</u>
	4,180,800	2,718,300

Voluntary repatriation

4.3.12 The initial 1990 appropriation was increased significantly due to the large number of beneficiaries wishing to repatriate during 1990. For 1991, a smaller allocation is foreseen as it is expected that the great majority will then have returned to their country of origin.

Local settlement

4.3.13 The initial 1990 allocation of \$ 2.09 million has been reduced to \$ 1.7 million due to a combination of austerity measures, significant voluntary repatriation movements and exchange rate gains. The level of self-sufficiency being attained in the Mosquitia has also permitted further reductions in direct assistance, including the daily food ration. Also, the initial 1991 allocation will be reviewed in light of the developments in repatriation under CIAV. The sectoral breakdown is as follows:

	<u>1990 (Revised)</u> <u>Allocation</u> (%)	<u>1991 Proposed</u> <u>Allocation</u> (%)
A. Food	67,090	40,000
B. Transport	584,730	350,000
C. Domestic Items	35,810	20,000
D. Water	8,810	5,000
E. Sanitation	63,820	40,000
F. Health	188,910	120,000
G. Shelter	55,240	30,000
H. Community Service	33,560	30,000
I. Education	201,970	150,000
J. Crop Production	19,980	40,000
P. Agency Operational Support	167,680	175,000
Project Personnel	<u>310,400</u>	<u>210,300</u>
	1,738,000	1,210,300

In addition, \$ 180,500 and \$ 160,000 for 1990 and 1991 respectively, have been allocated to cover technical support to the programme, mainly through the Government Refugee Commission (CONARE).

Resettlement

4.3.14 A resettlement project initiated at the beginning of 1989 to benefit refugees with special protection problems (mainly from the Colomoncagua and San Antonio camps) was successfully implemented throughout the year. During that period, 238 Salvadorian refugees were accepted for resettlement to Canada.

Programme Support and Administration

4.3.15 The revised 1990 estimates and initial 1991 projections reflect the discontinuation in 1990 of one Professional and two General Service posts in Tegucigalpa under Programme Support and Administration/Project Personnel Expenditure (PSA/PPE), one Professional post (PPE) in Mocoron and one Professional post (PSA) in San Marcos.

Special Programmes

Reafforestation in the Mosquitia

4.3.16 The project for reafforestation in the Mosquitia funded by the European Community (EC) is now in its third year. Though originally planned to terminate by September 1990 in line with the funding time-scale, UNHCR is requesting an extension until the end of 1990 in order to protect the plantations and conclude tree planting which, for climatic reasons, is normally carried out during the last quarter of the year. The total budget until September 1990 is some \$ 204,369.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN HONDURAS

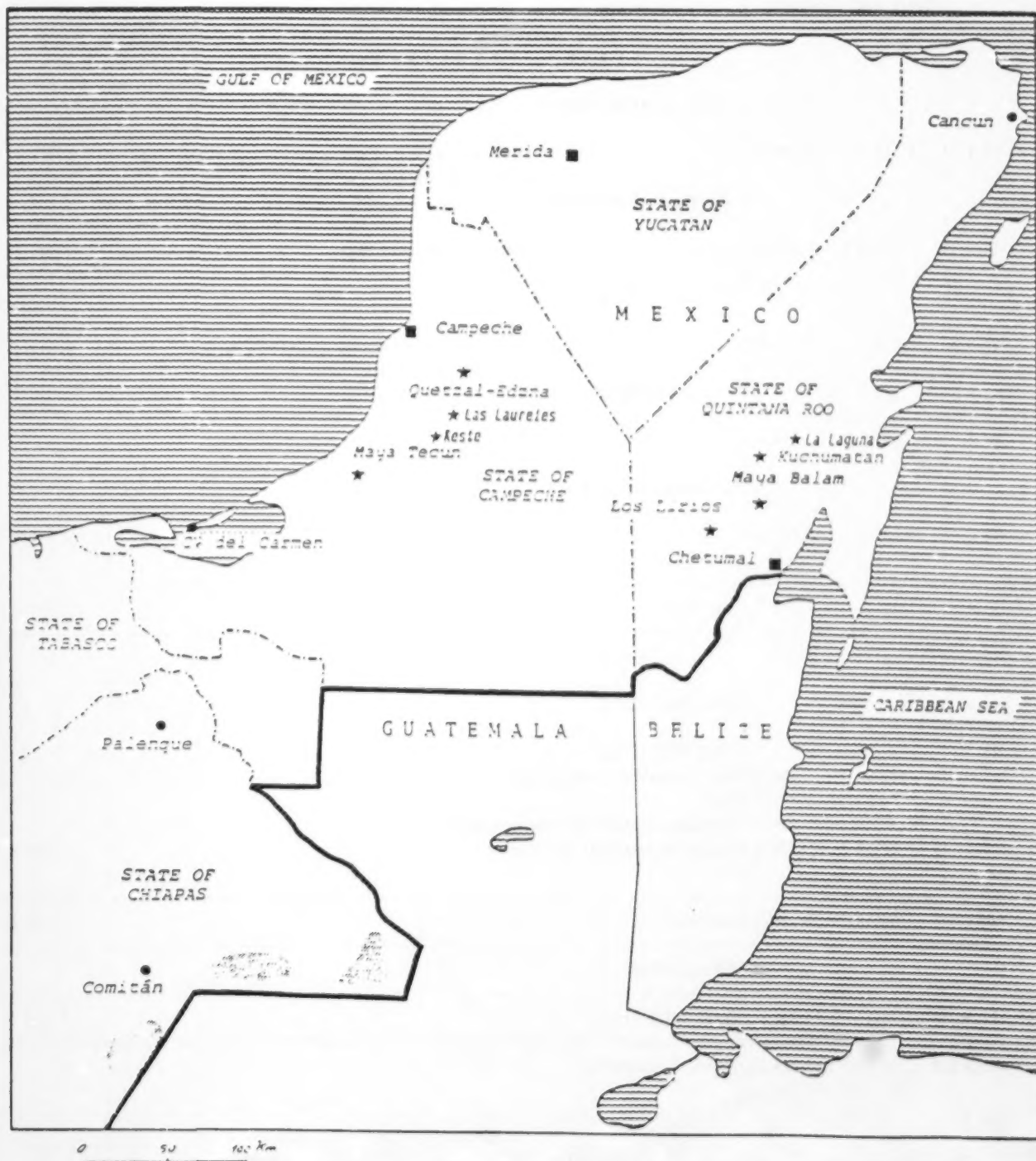
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991		
AMOUNT	NOTED	REVISED	SOURCE OF FUNDS	PROPOSED
OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION/	ALLOCATION/	AND TYPE OF	ALLOCATION/
	INIT.BSTIM.	BSTIMATE	ASSISTANCE	PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
8,767.2	8,516.5	4,180.8	Basic assistance to Salvadorian, Guatemalan and Nicaraguan refugees in camps	2,718.3
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
712.6	213.0	1,001.0	Travel and related costs	165.5
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
3,392.9	3,126.0	1,918.5	Assistance to Nicaraguan refugees in rural settlements in Mosquitia	1,370.3
			RESETTLEMENT	
209.6	167.0	106.0		
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
655.2	1,057.0	791.4	See Annexes I and II	727.8
13,737.4	13,079.5	7,997.7	Sub-total (1)	4,981.9
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
3.5			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
23.3			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
465.8	423.0	200.0	Reafforestation in Mosquitia	
		1,700.0	ICIAV	
			Programme support and administration	
207.8	202.0	238.0	Junior Professional Officer	238.0
700.4	625.0	2,139.0	Sub-total (2)	238.0
155.7	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-
14,593.5	13,704.5	10,135.7	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	5,219.9

a/Of which US\$ 2,175 incurred against overall allocation

MEXICO

Area.....1,970,000 sq. km
Estimated population.....81,160,000 (mid-87)
Population density.....Approx. 41.1 per sq.km
Rainy season.....May-August



4.4 MEXICO

Country overview

Statistical information

4.4.1 According to government estimates provided in connection with the CIREFCA Conference, there were 356,400 externally displaced persons in Mexico. At the end of 1989, there were some 47,000 refugees receiving assistance from the international community through UNHCR. The majority of the assisted refugees, some 41,000 individuals, are Guatemalans of rural origin, while the rest are urban refugees originating from El Salvador (63 per cent), Guatemala (16 per cent) and other countries in South America (21 per cent). Some 1,015 rural Guatemalan refugees and 155 urban refugees, mainly Chileans, were repatriated in 1987. Nevertheless, the number of assisted beneficiaries remained basically stable as a result of demographic growth.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

4.4.2 As well as supporting voluntary repatriation, UNHCR launched a multi-year programme (three years) in the states of Campeche (10,450 refugees) and Quintana-Roo (6,700 refugees). Together with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNHCR also undertook technical preparations for a new programme intended to enable some 23,000 Guatemalan refugees in Chiapas to engage in productive and wage-earning activities. This programme falls within the innovative policy of assistance to Guatemalan refugees presented by the Mexican Government to the CIREFCA Conference.

4.4.3 Due mainly to UNHCR's financial difficulties, planned activities in Campeche and Quintana-Roo have been rescheduled, thus the original three-year programme will have to be extended by one year to 1992. Budget reductions have also hampered the early attainment of self-sufficiency by the refugees, resulting in disappointment both to the government implementing partner and the refugees themselves. It has become increasingly necessary to rely on inter-institutional co-ordination and NGO networking to achieve a rational delivery of services in the implementation of the programme of assistance for urban refugees.

4.4.4 Refugee women in Campeche and Quintana-Roo benefit from income-generating activities administered through a revolving fund. The majority is involved in various aspects related to the improvement of the nutritional status of children.

Durable solutions

4.4.5 Efforts to facilitate the return of large numbers of refugees have recently received greater encouragement from the Guatemalan authorities. However, it is envisaged that for the time being the pace of voluntary repatriation will not be different from that in 1989. Major efforts will at the same time be pursued to integrate gradually the rural Guatemalan refugees in Campeche and Quintana-Roo. Indeed, the Mexican Government favours this solution for refugees who cannot or do not wish to avail themselves of voluntary repatriation.

Arrangements for implementation

4.4.6 The "Comisión Mexicana de Ayuda a los Refugiados" (COMAR) is the major UNHCR implementing partner for assistance to Guatemalan refugees in rural areas. It co-ordinates its work in this area with other government institutions both at the federal and state levels. On the other hand, the possibility of greater NGO participation (both local and international) in these assistance programmes is presently being explored. The "Servicio de Representación Profesional y técnica" (SERTEC) implements the UNHCR assistance programme in favour of urban refugees.

4.4.7 In the course of 1989, the World Food Programme (WFP) contributed 4,272 MT of basic food items valued at \$ 1.56 million, for Guatemalan refugees, mainly in Chiapas. For 1990, WFP is providing 4,984 MT of food worth \$ 1.75 million. A similar amount is planned for 1991. In the context of CIREFCA, UNDP is contributing technical inputs to the projects presented by the Mexican Government.

General ProgrammesCare and maintenance

4.4.8 The 1990 appropriation for urban refugees was revised downwards, taking into account inter-institutional co-ordination and support, referred to earlier. The programme is aimed mainly to provide assistance to newly-arrived refugees and to enable obtention of permits for lawful residence in the urban areas. Meanwhile, the Mexican Government recently adopted a modification of its General Population Law that would introduce, for the first time, a refugee element. This amendment will undoubtedly enhance the protection of refugees in Mexico. The proposed appropriation for 1991 is based on the assumption that there will be no substantial change in the number of beneficiaries.

4.4.9 The 1990 appropriation for care and maintenance of Guatemalan refugees in Chiapas was revised to take account of an increase in the transportation, storage and distribution of relief items, improvement of educational facilities and legal assistance to enable refugees to work locally. The impact of the special programmes detailed further below is not expected to be significant in the short term, thus the 1991 proposed appropriation has been maintained at the 1990 level. The sectoral breakdown of this assistance is as follows :

	<u>Revised 1990</u> <u>Appropriation</u> (\$)	<u>Proposed 1991</u> <u>Appropriation</u> (\$)
FOOD	120,786	154,053
TRANSPORT	734,589	655,177
DOMESTIC NEEDS	52,500	5,463
WATER	4,750	70,254
SANITATION	19,634	21,272
HEALTH	89,423	115,554
SHELTER	28,464	33,393
EDUCATION	219,969	247,820
LEGAL ASSISTANCE	17,027	2,000

	<u>Revised 1990</u> <u>Appropriation</u> (<u>\$</u>)	<u>Proposed 1991</u> <u>Appropriation</u> (<u>\$</u>)
AGENCY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	105,358	95,014
PROJECT PERSONNEL	<u>106,600</u>	<u>118,800</u>
TOTAL	1,499,100	1,518,800

Under the care and maintenance appropriation, some \$ 637,300 and \$ 600,000 for 1990 and 1991 respectively have been provided to cover basic relief assistance to urban refugees in Mexico.

Voluntary repatriation

4.4.10 The 1990 appropriation was revised downwards in view of the limited number of applications and is based on the assumption that repatriation movements are likely to continue at the same pace as in 1989. The proposed 1991 appropriation is based on the same assumptions. It should nevertheless be recalled that initiatives have recently been taken by the Guatemalan Government to facilitate the repatriation of large numbers of refugees. Thus, the presently proposed appropriations could be revised to reflect the result of these initiatives.

Local settlement

4.4.11 Despite delays in implementation caused by the reorganization of the implementing partner COMAR and UNHCR's budgetary reductions, some 800 families were relocated to two newly opened settlements in 1989 and 550 families should be relocated in 1990 to a third new settlement, to be followed by 402 families in 1991 and 358 in 1992. Major activities in the 1990 appropriation include the setting-up of a credit scheme and the construction of additional permanent infrastructure. In preparing the budget, it was assumed that some sectoral activities would be handed over to national institutions and that refugee participation would be enhanced and result in savings. The proposed allocation for 1991 assumes that a higher level of self-sufficiency will be attained in 1990. The sectoral breakdown of local integration projects in Campeche and Quintana-Roo is as follows:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Revised 1990</u> <u>Appropriation</u> (<u>\$</u>)	<u>Proposed 1991</u> <u>Appropriation</u> (<u>\$</u>)
FOOD	14,655	12,500
TRANSPORT	248,002	200,000
WATER	142,761	100,000
SANITATION	39,810	17,000
HEALTH	218,378	95,000
SHELTER	931,574	645,000
COMMUNITY SERVICES	19,122	16,000
EDUCATION	420,063	320,000
CROP PRODUCTION	1,188,351	1,570,000
LIVESTOCK	264,995	246,500
FORESTRY	11,919	13,000
INSURANCE GENERATION	95,992	40,000
AGENCY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	<u>243,564</u>	<u>225,000</u>
TOTAL	3,839,186	3,500,000

4.4.12 The total appropriation for local settlement includes a technical support project that covers the COMAR staff costs as well as UNHCR project personnel costs. It should be noted that the 1990 appropriation for this project is significantly lower than in 1989, and is proposed to be maintained at the 1990 level in 1991.

Resettlement

4.4.13 With resettlement in a third country being considered only for a very limited number of beneficiaries, a minimum appropriation is maintained for 1990 and 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

4.4.14 The additional requirements for the new sub-office in Chiapas-Comitan, established in June 1989 were met through redeployment of staff resources within Mexico. The revised 1990 estimates and initial 1991 projections reflect the discontinuation in Mexico City of two General Service posts under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) and one Professional post under PPE in Campeche.

Special Programmes

Education account

4.4.15 The 1990 appropriation is to cover 80 beneficiaries at university level. It is proposed to assist an equal number of students in 1991. Scholarship grants are calculated on the basis of the minimum salary in Mexico City.

Major special programmes

4.4.16 Following the technical preparations in 1989 referred to earlier in which IFAD and UNDP participated, a new programme has been designed to move beyond the basic relief phase for Guatemalan refugees in Chiapas. This new programme funded by the European Community (EC) will start in 1990 and benefit around 1,500 families out of 4,500. It will include four major components: improvement of water systems and refugees' dwellings; promotion of income-generating activities (reafforestation, road rehabilitation, cleaning of archeological sites); productive projects (backyard activities, maize and vegetable production, fish breeding) and operational support. The project is expected to last one year and a half and will be complemented by other initiatives within the CIREFCA context.

Programme Support and Administration

4.4.17 Trust Funds have been made available to cover the staff costs of one Professional post under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) to monitor the implementation of an agricultural project.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MEXICO

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991		
AMOUNT	NOTED	REVISED	SOURCE OF FUNDS	PROPOSED
OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION/	ALLOCATION/	AND TYPE OF	ALLOCATION/
	INIT. ESTIM.	ESTIMATE	ASSISTANCE	PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
2,541.2	2,209.0	2,136.4	Assistance to Guatemalan refugees in the state of Chiapas and to urban refugees in Mexico City	2,118.8
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
200.0	250.0	132.4	Travel and related costs	132.4
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
5,327.9 a	5,623.0	4,579.9	Assistance towards self-sufficiency for Guatemalans in the states of Campeche and Quintana Roo	4,225.2
			RESETTLEMENT	
7.7 b	7.0	5.3	Cost of transport, medical examination and other related costs	5.3
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
631.0	681.0	738.9	See Annexes I and II	743.9
8,707.8	8,770.0	7,592.9	Sub-total (1)	7,225.6
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
40.2	113.0	99.1	80 university scholarships	99.1
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
6.0		2,900.0	CIREFCA	18.8
182.4	168.0	150.0	Programme support and administration Junior Professional Officer	150.0
228.6	281.0	3,149.1	Sub-total (2)	267.9
29.7	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-
8,966.1	9,051.0	10,742.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	7,493.5

a/Of which US\$ 9,200 incurred against overall allocation

b/Of which US\$ 1,003 incurred against overall allocation

NICARAGUA

Area.....130,000 sq. km
Estimated population.....3,500,000 (mid-87)
Population density.....Approx. 26.9 per sq.km
Rainy season.....May-January



4.5 NICARAGUA

Country overview

Statistical information

4.5.1 It is estimated that there were some 16,000 Salvadorian refugees in Nicaragua at the end of 1989 and another 230 from other Central American countries. The majority of this population, mainly of rural origin, has settled locally, either spontaneously or with UNHCR assistance. In 1989, some 1,000 refugees, mainly Salvadorians, received assistance from UNHCR. Some 150 refugees (129 Salvadorians and 21 Chileans) repatriated voluntarily under UNHCR auspices. As of 31 March 1990, some 480 refugees were still receiving UNHCR assistance.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

4.5.2 In December 1989, UNHCR completed phasing out its assistance, implemented since 1982, in the last five rural projects that were considered to have attained the productive infrastructure necessary to achieve a reasonable level of self-sufficiency.

Durable solutions

4.5.3 Voluntary repatriation is the solution envisaged for the majority of the Salvadorian refugees and the remaining Chileans. Local integration of those refugees who do not opt for repatriation is still possible in view of the relatively favourable legislation to this end.

Arrangements for implementation

4.5.4 Refugee programmes are implemented by the National Institute for Social Security and Welfare and the Ministry of Education. A larger participation by other Ministries is expected in the framework of the implementation of CIREFCA priority projects. Discussions are under way with the new Nicaraguan Government for an agreement on new implementation arrangements, particularly for the rehabilitation activities in favour of returnees. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is responsible for organizing the transport of returnees by air.

General Programmes

Voluntary repatriation

4.5.5 Some 150 refugees voluntarily repatriated in 1989. Assistance provided by UNHCR in this area covered transportation costs and miscellaneous expenditure before and during the journey to the country of origin.

Local settlement

4.5.6 UNHCR assistance in the rural co-operatives was, as mentioned earlier, phased out in 1989. On the other hand, legal counselling, education

assistance and individual support were given to urban refugees. In 1990, a small provision will be kept to conclude training activities connected with the co-operatives. Legal counselling, education assistance and individual support will continue to be provided. In 1991, UNHCR participation in the refugee assistance programme will be limited to monitoring and follow-up of implementation of national legislation.

Programme Support and Administration

4.5.7 The revised 1990 estimates and initial 1991 projections take account of increases in salary scales and related common staff costs.

Special Programmes

Education account

4.5.8 The proposed appropriation covers the scholarships of 10 refugees. In 1991, only six students will receive this assistance from an overall allocation.

Returnee programme

4.5.9 The reception of repatriants and continuation of the implementation of a rehabilitation project for returnees were the main UNHCR activities in Nicaragua during 1989. A total of 3,566 Nicaraguans repatriated during that year under UNHCR auspices. Under the rehabilitation project, returnees received limited assistance covering basic domestic and household needs and construction materials. Other tools and equipment were distributed to returnee communities for construction of dwellings, schools, health posts and other communal infrastructure. The returnees were also provided with seeds and agricultural tools.

4.5.10 During 1989, UNHCR continued to implement the third rehabilitation project for returnees in four regions of the country, namely, the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN), the South Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAS), Special Zone III (Department of Rio San Juan) and Region I (departments of Nueva Segovia, Madriz and Esteli). The project benefits some 13,500 returnees. Initiated in September 1988 and extended in November of the same year to cover the Bluefields (RAAS) region which was devastated by hurricane "Joan" in October 1988, the project was extended to August 1990.

4.5.11 In view of on-going repatriation, it is expected that within the CIAV framework UNHCR will continue the monitoring and rehabilitation activities in the same areas for a larger group of returnees from Honduras and Costa Rica.

Programme Support and Administration

4.5.12 Additional staffing requirements were met through the transfer of one Professional post under Project Personnel Expenditure from Guatemala.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN NICARAGUA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990		1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
46.0	35.0	28.0	Travel and related costs	28.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
153.6	98.0	78.4	Local integration through legal counselling and assistance to the implementation of national legislation	69.4
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
44.7	160.0	183.2	See Annexes i and ii	181.3
			EMERGENCY FUND	
		300.0		
244.3	293.0	589.6	Sub-total (1)	278.7
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
17.1	14.0	12.5		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
28.5				
842.2	288.0	2,700.0	Rehabilitation assistance	403.6
		19,500.0	CIATV	
			Programme support and administration	
78.8	86.0	70.0	Junior Professional Officer	20.0
966.6	388.0	22,282.5	Sub-total (2)	473.6
111.7	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-
1,322.6	681.0	22,872.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	752.3

4.6 OTHER COUNTRIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

4.6.1 This chapter covers UNHCR's activities in Belize, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti and Panama.

Statistical information

4.6.2 According to the relevant government estimates, there were, at the end of 1989, some 278,150 displaced Central Americans in the region, as follows: 30,100 in Belize, 3,350 in the Dominican Republic, 20,300 in El Salvador, 223,000 in Guatemala and 1,400 in Panama. During 1989, UNHCR assisted 4,863 refugees in Belize, 1,896 in the Dominican Republic, 201 in El Salvador, 4,948 in Guatemala and 1,138 in Panama. Following the upsurge of civil strife in El Salvador in November 1989, some 2,000 Salvadorians fled into neighbouring Belize and Guatemala. Nicaraguan refugees voluntarily repatriated from Guatemala when elections were held in their country. Approximately 10,600 Salvadorians returned to their country, mostly in the latter part of 1989 and early 1990. Those that returned from Honduras have collectively created community development projects, some of which have been presented for further funding to possible donors through the CIREFCA process. Voluntary repatriation movements from Mexico and Honduras to Guatemala are still quite low (1,025 in 1989, and 209 in the first quarter of 1990).

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

4.6.3 The recent events in Panama and the associated economic and political difficulties disrupted the activities of UNHCR's implementing partner (ONPAR), thus frustrating further efforts to integrate locally an urban refugee caseload that had proved difficult even before. In El Salvador, the violent events of November 1989 not only brought to a halt the UNHCR programme, but made it necessary for the whole United Nations system to evacuate. The same events resulted in a new influx of refugees in Guatemala, necessitating an allocation from the Emergency Fund. Despite this, the large-scale voluntary repatriation from Honduras involving 7,704 refugees in early 1990 was successfully completed.

Durable solutions

4.6.4 In almost all the countries covered in this chapter, the main durable solution has been voluntary repatriation, involving Salvadorians and Nicaraguans from Guatemala, Haitians from the Dominican Republic and Chileans from Cuba. Salvadorian refugees in "Ciudad Romero" in Panama have also expressed a wish to be repatriated in the near future. With Belize's accession to the international instruments on refugees, major advances are envisaged in the local integration of refugees (especially Salvadorians).

Arrangements for implementation

4.6.5 NGOs are the main implementing partners. The principal ones are the Refugee Apostolate and the Belizean Council of Churches in Belize, ONPAR in Panama, Centro de Trabajo Social Dominicano in the Dominican Republic, and Food for the Hungry and ADESCO in Guatemala. In Belize, the government also implements part of the local integration project through its Refugee Office

and the Ministries of Health and Education. In El Salvador, apart from a local NGO (ASAI), UNHCR carries out its monitoring function directly from its office in San Salvador.

General Programmes

Emergency assistance

4.6.6 In Guatemala, emergency assistance was made available to the 2,000 Salvadorian refugees who fled after the events of November 1989.

Care and maintenance

4.6.7 Food, lodging, health and documentation assistance was provided to refugees in Guatemala. The 1990 allocation for the area has been reduced to reflect a decrease in the number of asylum seekers. As the political situation in Central America stabilizes, further reductions are envisaged for 1991.

Voluntary repatriation

4.6.8 Significant voluntary repatriation from Cuba to Chile is expected to continue. Some 500 Nicaraguans are in the process of being repatriated voluntarily from Guatemala. With regard to the programmes in Panama and the Dominican Republic, it is expected that voluntary repatriation will be the main activity in 1990/91.

Local settlement

4.6.9 The appropriation for Belize has remained stable in 1990, but will probably decrease in 1991 as the government progressively assumes responsibility for the health sector and projects are funded through CIREFCA. The appropriations for the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Panama have similarly been stable.

Programme Support and Administration

4.6.10 The revised 1990 estimates and initial 1991 projections for Belize reflect the overdue replacement in 1990 of two vehicles and the need to relocate the office premises in 1991. Lower 1989 obligations in El Salvador are due to savings in common staff costs.

Special Programmes

Education Account

4.6.11 An appropriation for five beneficiaries has been maintained for 1990 in the Dominican Republic.

Rehabilitation assistance to returnees

4.6.12 Rehabilitation assistance to returnees in El Salvador, Guatemala and Haiti continues to be provided. Despite the change of government in Haiti, the rate of return of refugees has not significantly increased (138 for the first five months of 1990 and 492 for 1989). In El Salvador, reception and documentation of returnees and monitoring of their security continued. The 1990 budget has significantly increased due to the recent large-scale returns.

Programme Support and Administration

4.6.13 The administrative expenses of the office in Guatemala are financed mainly through Special Programme funds and reflect increases due to the sudden influx of Salvadorian refugees in early 1990.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991			
AMOUNT	NOTED	REVISED	SOURCE OF FUNDS	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED
OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION/	ALLOCATION/	AND TYPE OF		ALLOCATION/
	INIT.BSTIN.	ESTIMATE	ASSISTANCE		PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
334.5	337.0	228.4	Guatemala	Temporary assistance pending identification of durable solution	183.7
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
2.1 a		78.2	Guatemala	Travel and related costs for refugees voluntarily repatriated from the region but mainly from Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Dominican Rep.	78.2
304.4 b	137.0	315.4	Other countries		210.8
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
455.0	462.0	457.4	Belize		339.0
232.7	270.0	181.5	El Salvador	Assistance towards local integration in various countries in the region	186.1
355.0	250.0	285.4	Panama		200.0
77.3	83.0	83.5	Other Countries		89.7
			RESETTLEMENT		
4.3 c					
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM		
67.2	72.0	58.7	Belize	See Annexes I and II	73.8
20.5	175.0	134.3	El Salvador	See Annexes I and II	168.5
	26.0	30.8	Guatemala	See Annexes I and II	19.8
			EMERGENCY FUND		
		200.0	Guatemala		
1,853.0	1,812.0	2,053.6	Sub-total	(1)	1,549.6

Notes and explanations

a. b. c. Where local emergency aid and self-sufficiency are not immediately available, or where requests for aid by the authorities is pending, the Office provides basic care and maintenance. In line with the actual types of

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (continued)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991			
AMOUNT	NOTED	REVISED	SOURCE OF FUNDS		PROPOSED
OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION/	ALLOCATION/	AND TYPE OF	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION/
	INIT. ESTIM.	ESTIMATE	ASSISTANCE		PROJECTION
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
4.6	4.6	4.6	Dominican Republic	5 university scholarships	4.6
11.3	22.7	15.3	Panama	27 university scholarships	15.3
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
474.2			CIREPCA		
961.9	132.0	1,400.0	Assistance to returnees in Guatemala		1,500.0
767.5		500.0	Assistance to returnees in El Salvador		390.0
157.5	160.0	400.0	Assistance to returnees in Haiti		245.0
			Programme support and administration		
44.4	32.0	81.0	Belize	Junior Professional Officer	81.0
93.6	82.0	79.0	El Salvador	Junior Professional Officer	79.0
47.6	34.0	42.0	Guatemala	Junior Professional Officer	42.0
735.5			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
3,294.1	467.3	2,521.9	Sub-total (2)		2,356.9
5,151.1	2,279.3	4,575.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		3,908.5

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

b/Of which US\$ 2,107 incurred against overall allocation

c/Of which US\$ 90 incurred against overall allocation

4.7 NORTH-WESTERN SOUTH AMERICA

4.7.1 This chapter covers UNHCR activities in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela

Statistical information

4.7.2 The overall refugee population in the region, a total of 4,259 persons, remained relatively unchanged in 1989, with departures for voluntary repatriation or resettlement offset by new arrivals. Most of the refugees are from Caribbean and Latin American countries with the rest originating from Eastern European countries. They are distributed as follows: 693 in Colombia, 757 in Ecuador, 691 in Peru and 2,118 in Venezuela. They all live in urban areas, mainly in the major cities. During 1989, some 1,725 persons received assistance: 292 in Colombia, 699 in Ecuador, 459 in Peru and 275 in Venezuela. There has been an increase, most notably in Ecuador, in the number of asylum-seekers originating from countries within the region.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

4.7.3 UNHCR's assistance continued to be aimed at promoting durable solutions, mainly through voluntary repatriation and, when this was not feasible, through local integration. The shortage of funds and consequent reduction of assistance budgets has had an adverse effect in this region with regard to the implementation of small self-sufficiency projects, making it necessary to maintain refugees on care and maintenance assistance for longer periods. Efforts will be directed towards finding alternative solutions for refugees who have little hope of entering the formal employment market.

Durable solutions

4.7.4 Despite reduced resources, UNHCR continued to direct its assistance towards durable solutions through employment programmes or individual grants for income-generating projects.

Arrangements for implementation

4.7.5 Voluntary agencies associated with the Catholic Episcopal Conference in each country serve as UNHCR's implementing partners and provide legal and social counselling as well as material assistance. Government departments and agencies co-operate with those agencies in the fields of employment, health and education.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

4.7.6 Where local integration and self-sufficiency are not immediately possible, or where recognition of asylum by the authorities is pending, the Office provides basic care and maintenance. In line with the actual types of

assistance measures being undertaken, assistance previously provided under local settlement will, as from 1991, be treated as care and maintenance.

Local settlement

4.7.7 Throughout the region, UNHCR sought the co-operation of the competent authorities to ensure refugees' access to employment and social services. The attainment of durable solutions is often complicated by the difficult economic and social situation in the countries concerned. Through counselling services, refugees have also been oriented towards alternative sources of assistance, thus limiting UNHCR's involvement to a minimum.

Voluntary repatriation

4.7.8 In 1989, some 138 refugees, mainly Chileans and Haitians, requested voluntary repatriation. A substantial increase in voluntary repatriation to Chile is expected in 1990. In the first three months of the year, 325 requests for repatriation assistance had been received.

Programme Support and Administration

4.7.9 The revised 1990 estimates include the initial expenditure required for the establishment of a Regional Office in Caracas under the General Programme (Programme Support and Administration), provision for which has been partly off-set by savings realized through a reduction in UNHCR's presence in Lima.

Special Programmes

Education

4.7.10 In 1989, scholarships were granted to four refugee students in Colombia, four in Peru, 14 in Ecuador and four in Venezuela. These figures represent a slight decrease of scholarships to refugees from the level of previous years caused by a decrease in the number of refugee students following voluntary repatriation.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN NORTH-WESTERN SOUTH AMERICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990		1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
			Colombia	37.0
			Ecuador	72.0
2.7 a			Peru	55.8
			Venezuela	53.0
	20.0		Other countries	20.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
61.6	40.0	60.0	Travel expenses and related costs	40.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
37.0	50.0	37.0	Colombia	
73.0	73.0	72.0	Ecuador	
62.4	62.0	55.8	Peru	
56.5	67.0	53.0	Venezuela	
			RESETTLEMENT	
0.2 a				
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
63.3	173.0	54.1	Peru	
	118.0	464.7	Venezuela	496.3
356.7	583.0	816.8	Sub-total (1)	774.1
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
7.9	16.9	8.2	Colombia and Peru	8.2
11.5	10.9	10.9	Ecuador	10.9
2.0	2.5	2.5	Venezuela	2.5
1.7			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
23.1	30.3	21.6	Sub-total (2)	21.6
84.1	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-
463.9	613.3	838.2	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	795.7

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

4.8 OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

4.8.1 This chapter covers UNHCR's activities in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Suriname and Uruguay.

Statistical information

4.8.2 The total estimated refugee population in the region at the end of 1989 remained unchanged at some 6,000 persons, of whom only 721 received UNHCR assistance, including counselling, during the year (253 in Brazil, 254 in Bolivia, 90 in Uruguay, 65 in Chile and 50 in Paraguay). The refugee population in these countries consists mainly of Latin Americans, elderly refugees of European origin, and an increasing number of individual asylum-seekers from African, Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The number of Chilean refugees gradually declined during 1990 through voluntary repatriation. New arrivals from other Latin American countries have been registered, particularly in Bolivia and Uruguay.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

4.8.3 The economic crisis affecting most countries in the region severely limited employment opportunities. Efforts were made to minimize the negative effects of the general economic situation in co-operation with the respective authorities and non-governmental organizations.

4.8.4 In Brazil, the authorities have been increasingly supportive of UNHCR's efforts to integrate refugees, and have included them in employment programmes implemented by the non-governmental agency "Legiao Brasileira de Assistencia". Additionally, Brazil lifted its geographical reservation to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol in December 1989. The Bolivian authorities also follow a liberal policy, admitting some refugees for resettlement from other Latin American countries.

Durable solutions

4.8.5 UNHCR's assistance in the various countries of the region will continue, although at somewhat reduced levels, to be oriented towards voluntary repatriation when feasible, or local integration through job placement or the creation of small businesses.

Arrangements for implementation

4.8.6 UNHCR's assistance projects are implemented throughout the region by eight local voluntary agencies, which also in certain cases perform liaison functions between the Regional Office and the national authorities.

General programmes

Care and maintenance

4.8.7 UNHCR assistance in 1989 continued to be aimed mainly at covering basic needs, including medical care, housing and education. Of a total 721

persons receiving assistance and/or counselling in the region, some 175 are elderly refugees of European origin. In line with the types of actual assistance measures being undertaken, assistance previously provided under local settlement will, from 1991, be treated as care and maintenance.

Local settlement

4.8.8 UNHCR continued to encourage local integration through job placement, small income-generating projects and scholarships. However, self-sufficiency is often difficult to attain due to the serious economic crisis and corresponding lack of employment opportunities in most of the countries in the region. Initial steps have been taken towards the naturalization of a group of Guatemalan rural refugees resettled some years ago in Bolivia. The group has been considered self-sufficient since 1987.

Voluntary repatriation

4.8.9 In 1989, some 70 Chilean refugees requested voluntary repatriation from the different countries of the region, up from 48 in 1988.

Resettlement

4.8.10 Some 138 cases were resettled abroad in 1989 or joined relatives living in third countries. In 1988, the figure was 229. On the other hand, both Bolivia and Uruguay offered resettlement opportunities to refugees from Central America. No appropriation is proposed for 1991 as resettlement cases decrease. If required, assistance will be financed from the overall allocation for the promotion of resettlement.

Programme Support and Administration

4.8.11 The revised 1990 estimates under Programme Support and Administration for Brazil and Chile reflect the effect of inflation on salaries, common staff costs and general operating expenses.

Special programmes

Returnee programmes

Suriname

4.8.12 Some 7,000 Surinamese refugees in the French Overseas Department of Guiana continued to be of concern to UNHCR. In the framework of the Tripartite Commission established in 1988 between France, Suriname and UNHCR for the voluntary repatriation of the Surinamese refugees, UNHCR offices were opened in 1989 both in Saint-Laurent in Guiana and Paramaribo in Suriname. Two agreements were signed on 20 April 1990 between the Government of Suriname and UNHCR for the reintegration of returnees. The first is a General Co-operation Agreement which establishes the framework for UNHCR's operation in Suriname in favour of returnees, including the legal status of UNHCR's office in Paramaribo. The second agreement establishes a pilot project for

assistance to returnees. Modalities for the implementation of the project are currently under examination by the Government of Suriname with the technical assistance of UNHCR.

Chile

4.8.13 With increasingly large numbers of refugees returning to Chile, UNHCR collaborated with the Government of Chile in establishing an assistance programme for the most needy returnees in co-ordination with the International Organization for Migrations (IOM) and Chilean non-governmental organisations. A project proposal for their integration is being considered by the parties concerned.

Education Account

4.8.14 Scholarships were given in 1989 to 32 refugee students, two in Bolivia, 20 in Brazil and 10 in Uruguay. A similar number of beneficiaries will pursue their studies in 1990 and 1991. The majority followed technical vocational courses with a view to finding employment upon graduation.

Programme Support and Administration

4.8.15 The 1990 and 1991 projections for Suriname reflect the increase of activities related to newly-established programmes.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991			
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
			Bolivia	)	62.0
			Brazil	)	90.0
			Chile	) Basic assistance pending a durable solution	45.0
			Paraguay	) and legal assistance	17.5
			Uruguay	)	49.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
25.5	30.0	30.0		Travel and related costs	30.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
144.6	151.0	140.0	Brazil		
39.3	35.0	45.0	Chile		
158.5	146.0	129.2	Other countries		
			RESETTLEMENT		
172.2	123.0	84.7			
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
187.3	181.0	188.1	Brazil	See Annexes I and II	203.2
118.3	124.0	168.5	Chile	See Annexes I and II	176.0
845.7	790.0	785.5	Sub-total (1)		672.7
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
25.0	25.0	25.0	Brazil	15 university scholarships	25.0
18.6	18.6	18.6	Other countries	14 university scholarships	18.6
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
		800.0	Assistance to returnees in Chile		800.0
274.1	64.0	495.8	Assistance to returnees in Suriname		810.0
317.7	107.6	1,339.4	Sub-total (2)		1,653.6
48.9	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		
1,212.3	897.6	2,124.9	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		2,326.3

a/Of which US\$ 500 incurred against overall allocation

ANNEX I											
PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR 1991 INITIAL BUDGET											
By Regional Bureau/country or area and object of expenditure											
Thousands of U.S.Dollars											
REG. BUREAU COUNTRY or AREA	PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMIN. (PSA)				Objects of expenditure						
	REGULAR BUDGET	GENERAL PROGR.	SPECIAL PROGR.	SUB- TOTAL	STAFF	TRAVEL	SERVICE	OPERAT- ING EXP	OTHER		
LATIN AMERICA & CARRIBEAN											
Argentina	0	288	78	366	261	19	3	73	10		
Costa Rica	0	747	163	910	611	87	0	164	48		
Honduras	0	728	238	966	739	35	1	165	26		
Mexico	0	744	150	894	685	46	3	134	26		
Nicaragua	0	181	70	251	204	9	0	36	2		
Other Cent.Am. countries	0	74	81	155	108	0	0	24	23		
Belize	0	169	79	248	173	4	0	40	31		
El Salvador	0	20	42	62	57	0	0	5	0		
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other NWSA Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Peru	0	496	0	496	322	64	2	81	27		
Venezuela	0	203	0	203	98	21	0	67	17		
Other SLA countries	0	176	0	176	90	9	1	29	47		
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chile	0	173	0	173	162	0	2	5	4		
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	3999	901	4900	3510	294	12	823	261		

ANNEX II

PSA - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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Annex II

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	(by country, source of funds, grade/category - in number of posts)													
	1990 INITIAL							1990 REVISED						
	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	a/ NO GS TOT JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	a/ NO GS TOT JPO
	Tot	all						Tot	all					Tot
Argentina														
BB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Belize														
BB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil														
BB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chile														
BB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Costa Rica														
BB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
El Salvador														
BB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

ANNEX II
PSA - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

2...

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	1990 INITIAL										1990 REVISED										1991 INITIAL														
	Tot										Tot										Tot														
	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/	NO	GS	TOT	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/	NO	GS	TOT	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/	NO	GS	TOT	JPO	all	
Guatemala	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	2	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Honduras	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
	GP/EP	-	1	3	2	6	-	11	17	-	-	-	1	0	3	1	-	5	-	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	9	14	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	1	-
	Total	0	1	0	3	2	0	6	11	17	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	5	0	10	15	3	0	1	0	3	1	0	5	0	9	14	1	1	-
Mexico	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
	GP/EP	-	1	3	2	6	1	7	14	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	6	1	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	6	13
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	1	-
	Total	0	1	0	3	0	2	6	17	14	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	6	1	7	14	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	6	1	6	13	1	1	-
Nicaragua	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
	GP/EP	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	7	0	0
Peru	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Suriname	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Venezuela	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
	GP/EP	-	-	2	-	2	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	0	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	0	5	8	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
	Total	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	5	8	0	0
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	RB/EP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	GP/EP	0	3	1	14	3	3	24	3	43	75	0	0	4	2	13	5	1	25	2	47	74	0	0	0	4	2	13	5	1	25	2	44	71	0
	TF/TP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Total	0	3	1	14	3	3	24	3	48	75	8	0	4	2	13	5	1	25	2	47	74	13	0	4	2	13	5	1	25	2	44	71	7	7

RB - Regular Budget; GP - General Programmes; TP - Trust Fund; EP - Established Post; TP - Temporary Post
NO - Professional National Officer; GS - General Services staff

ANNEX III									
PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE FOR 1991 INITIAL BUDGET									
By Regional Bureau/country or area and object of expenditure									
Thousands of U.S.Dollars									
REG. BUREAU COUNTRY or AREA	PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (PPE)			Objects of expenditure				OTHER	
	GENERAL PROGR.	SPECIAL PROGR.	SUB- TOTAL	STAFF	TRAVEL	CONTRACTS- SERVICES	OPERAT- ING EXP.		
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN									
Argentina	179	0	179	96	2	3	64	7	
Costa Rica	311	0	311	173	33	0	67	38	
Honduras	755	0	755	506	47	0	122	80	
Mexico	603	19	622	390	45	0	122	65	
Nicaragua	0	403	403	279	21	0	26	77	
Other Cent. Am. countries	90	0	90	66	11	0	12	1	
Belize	166	0	166	97	4	0	40	25	
El Salvador	131	157	288	178	16	0	68	26	
Guatemala									
Other NWSA Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other SLA countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chile	0	122	122	0	31	0	32	59	
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	2235	701	2936	1785	217	3	553	378	

ANNEX IV

PROJECT PERSONNEL - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

(by country, source of funds, grade/category - in number of posts)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		1990 INITIAL								1990 REVISED								1991 INITIAL													
		L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT			
		all								all								all													
!Argentina	!GP/TP	!	1	-	-	-	!	1	3	5	!!	-	-	-	-	0	1	3	4	!!	0	-	-	0	-	0	1	3	4		
!	!SP/TP	!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0			
!	!Total	!	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	!!	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	!!	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4		
!Belize	!GP/TP	!	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	!!	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	!!	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1			
!	!SP/TP	!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0			
!	!Total	!	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	!!	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	!!	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1			
!Brazil	!GP/TP	!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0			
!	!SP/TP	!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0			
!	!Total	!	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	!!	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	!!	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
!Chile	!GP/TP	!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0			
!	!SP/TP	!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0			
!	!Total	!	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	!!	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	!!	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
!Costa Rica	!GP/TP	!	-	-	1	3	1	5	-	3	8	!!	-	-	1	3	0	4	-	3	7	!!	-	-	1	1	0	2	-	3	5
!	!SP/TP	!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	0	-	1	-	0	-	1	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0		
!	!Total	!	0	0	1	3	1	5	0	3	8	!!	0	1	1	3	0	5	0	3	8	!!	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	3	5
!El Salvador	!GP/TP	!	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	4	!!	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	!!	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	4		
!	!SP/TP	!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	!!	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0			
!	!Total	!	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	4	!!	0	0	0	1	0	4	5	!!	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	4		

ANNEX IV

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		1990 INITIAL									1990 REVISED									1991 INITIAL								
		L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT
		all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	
Guatemala	GP/TP	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	3
	SP/TP	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3
	Total	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	6	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	6	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	6
Honduras	GP/TP	-	-	1	8	1	10	-	9	19	-	-	1	5	0	6	-	9	15	-	-	1	3	0	4	-	8	12
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	0	1	8	1	10	0	9	19	0	0	1	5	0	6	0	9	15	0	0	1	3	0	4	0	8	12
Mexico	GP/TP	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	10	15	-	-	1	2	2	5	-	9	14	-	-	1	2	1	4	-	9	13
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	10	15	0	0	1	2	3	6	0	9	15	0	0	1	2	1	4	0	9	13
Nicaragua	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	5	9	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	5	9	-	-	0	2	2	4	-	5	9
	Total	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	5	9	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	5	9	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	5	9
Peru	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Suriname	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Venezuela	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	GP/TP	1	0	3	16	4	24	1	32	57	0	0	4	12	2	18	1	30	49	0	0	4	8	1	13	1	28	42
LATIN AMERICA	SP/TP	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	8	13	0	1	0	3	3	7	0	8	15	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	7	12
AND THE	Total	1	0	3	19	6	29	1	40	70	0	1	4	15	5	25	1	38	64	0	0	4	11	3	18	1	35	54

GP - General Programmes; SP - Special Programmes; TP - Temporary Post

L - Professional Project Personnel; NO - Professional National Officer; GS - General Services staff